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THE SUN, Kew York City.

#### Tilden, Manning, and Hill.

The Democratic voters of the country are accustomed to see New York represented in the National Conventions of the party by well-disciplined forces, ably and courageously led by skilful and sagacious organ-Izers of victory. When so led, the influence of the Empire State is predominant. Upon the efficiency and perfection of organization here depends, in great measure, not only the decisive electoral votes of New York, but also those of the other doubtful and mecessary States in the East.

In 1876 the Democrats of the Empire State enthusiastically, but not unanimously, pronounced in favor of SAMUEL J. TILDEN. The Democrats of the country knew what that avowal of preference meant. It meant victory for the party in New York, under the leadership of a General, whose matchless control of the details of party organi-Eation commanded the admiration of Democrats, and extorted the praise of Republicans everywhere.

Again, in the Convention of 1884, the Democrats of New York, despite the differences of opinion which then existed as to the propriety of choosing the nominee favored by the majority of the delegation, were led by DANIEL MANNING, a splendid organizer of party triumphs, trained in the school of SAMUEL J. TILDEN and skilled in his teachings. Against the doubts, fears, and misgivings incident to such an oceasion of possible peril to the party prospects, the massive political personality and splendid force of DANIEL MANNING stood firm as a rock at the head of a perfectly equipped army in every ward and township of the State.

This year, again, the confidence of the party is general that in DAVID B. HILL the Democracy of New York has a leader and organizer worthy of its best traditions and achievements, and one who has the record of a long train of victories. Under his generalship, sustained as he is by a well-disciplined, compact, and enthusiastic organization in every section of the State, no reverse has ever been encountered by the party, and none is possible this year.

The Democracy of New York is fortunate, at such a crisis as this, in having at its head a leader worthy to be ranked with TILDEN and Manning. The party here, it may truly be said, was never before, two months in advance of a National Convention, in better Condition for a successful fight.

#### At the End of Her Tether.

The Chicago Tribune has printed a curiously frank statement concerning the finances of the World's Fair and the "policy" of Chicago in her application for money from the United States Treasury with which to carry on her undertaking. We reproduce in another column this singular outbreak of wrath, disgust, and consequent candor. It deserves the widest publicity. Every Congressman should read the article. Every taxpayer should read it.

The proposition that the Government shall subscribe to \$5,000,000 of the stock of the Illinois corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition has been abandoned. A committee of directors went to Washington about two weeks ago in order to look over the ground, and this committee reached the conclusion that there was no prospect of the passage of a bill making the Government a stockholder and partner in the show enterprise. As THE SUN informed Chicago long ago, the obstacle to such an arrangement is nothing nore or less than the Constitution of the United States.

The result of this discovery is a return to the earlier idea of a \$5,000,000 loan from the Government, "secured" by a second mortgage on the gate money. The Chicago committee in Washington believe that it is this or nothing: that "as the five millions must be had, the only practical means of getting it must be adopted." And this conclusion excites anger in the Chicago Tribune, which maintains that the game of bluff and bunco has been badly played. "If it had become evident later on," remarks the Tribunc, "that the bill could not pass, then its friends could have assented to the loan idea as a compromise. But now the latter are at the end of their tether. They have nothing left to compromise on when the bill is attacked, as it will be even in its present form."

The Chicago Tribune is quite right in supposing that the bill will be attacked, even in its present form. The proposed loan of \$5,000,000 by the United States to the Illinois corporation, with a second mortgage on gate money as security, is quite as unconstitutional as the stock subscription of \$5,000,000, or as the gift of \$5,000,000 outright would be. Our Chicago contemporary admits this in its wrath over the abandonment of the direct appropriation idea. a loan is constitutional." says the Tribune. "so is a gift." If a gift is unconstitutional, so is a loan on a second mortgage on gate receipts. If the security offered by Chicago is good, she can take it into the money market at any time and procure the \$5,000,000 without troubling Congress. If the security is not good, she is asking for a gift while pretending to ask for a loan, and is therefore at her old game of bunco again.

That the security is by no means good is practically admitted by the Chicago news-"The Fair needs \$8,000,000 more," it says. "If it can get five from the Government, it can easily borrow the other three. But it cannot borrow eight." We

should say not. Is it true, as the Chicago Tribune alleges, that the promoters of this speculative local enterprise are now at the end of their tether, and that when the second-mortgage loan bill is defeated they will have nothing left to compromise on? We suggest that they endeavor to compromise on the basis of the original promises which induced Congress to send the Fair to Chicago.

'We will ask no money from Congress," said the Hon, WILLIAM M. SPRINGER, "except what will be required for the buildings and exhibits of the Government."

"I make this statement," said the Hou. FRANK LAWLER, "and I will verify it again, that if \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 or \$25,000,000 are necessary to make the World's Fair a success in Chicago, it will be raised within the next six months."

"I desire to state," said the Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM, "in behalf of the great city of Chicago, either as an organized government or as a great body of over a million people. that there is no purpose on the part of hay-

body in that city other than to carry out to | ural enough, because Hungary, as an exmade on their part to the committees of the two Houses of Congress."

"Do you suppose," demanded the Hon WILLIAM M. SPRINGER again, "that the city of Chicago, which wants this Fair so much, which has made so honorable and so stupendous an effort to secure it, is going to allow the enterprise to lapse into desuetude? Not at all. It will be a success. The gentlemen whose names are subscribed to this paper will make it the grandest Fair that was ever held in this country or in any other. Their honor is pledged; their money is pledged; they are able to carry out their promises. Does any gentleman on this floor believe that these honorable and responsible gentlemen have been playing with Congress; that they have come here as confidence men to deceive us ?"

How does a compromise on the basis of these original pledges strike Chicago, now that in her bunco game she is at the end of her tether ?

#### The Freedom of Worship Bill.

The text of the Freedom of Worship bill. as passed by the Legislature and now in the hands of the Governor, shows that there is no justification for any outery against the measure.

The bill makes no discrimination whatever in favor of any form of religion. In this respect it is strictly constitutional. It is in accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution of the State. The right of the people to worship Gop according to the dictates of their consciences, which the Constitution guarantees, is carefully guarded and enforced by the bill.

The inmates of penal, protective, and reformatory institutions receiving public support are allowed the religious services and spiritual ministrations which they respectively prefer, "in such manner and at such times as will be in harmony with the discipline and the rules and regulations of the institution."

Why is not that fair enough? How can the State ordain otherwise with due regard to the Constitution, if it permits any religious teaching or worship in these institutions? The only tenable ground on which the measure can be opposed is that no religious service of any kind should be conducted in a State institution, but that the institution should be wholly secular, the State having nothing to do with religion.

It is the same question which has come up with reference to the public schools There being no State religion, and opinions differing so widely as to religion, it is impossible to provide religious instruction in them without provoking the opposition of sincere religious conviction. Such a thing as an eclectic religion satisfactory to all parties does not exist, and it cannot be got up. The schools must be secular, or the school system must go to pieces, and the business of instruction be intrusted to the different churches or denominations, Protestants and Catholics, Jews and pagans.

In the same way, if the freedom of choice as to religion which this bill grants to the inmates of the institutions described, is not permitted, only such institutions as are absolutely secular can receive aid from the State. All religious must be provided for or none.

What is the purpose for which any religlous teaching is desired for the inmates of these institutions? It is to make them better. No one can doubt that they will be made better whether they are taught to be good Catholics or good Protestants. Even the strictest Protestant, who is devout in his religious belief, would hardly say that it is better that they should be infidels than Catholics. He would prefer, of course, that they should be improved in the Protestant way, but he would rather that they should get Catholic instruction than no religious instruction at all. The only aim of both parties is to save the souls of these wicked and unfortunate people.

Really we can see no reasonable objection to this bill which either side can urge, though it is easy to understand why it should encounter pagan opposition on the ground that no public m given for the support of any religious services or teachings.

#### Will Russia Change Her Commercial Policy?

A good deal of uneasiness seems to have been excited in France by the report confirmed by the Paris correspondent of the London Times, that Russia is disposed to enter the commercial union of the three central powers. The project is said to have been recommended by Count SHOUVALOFF. the Russian Minister at Berlin, and to have gained the approval of the Russian Minister of Finance, who has gone so far as to draw up a treaty which, in his opinion, might be acceptable to both Russia and Germany. It is in order to bring about the conclusion of such a treaty that a visit of the Czar to Berlin has been proposed.

It is a mistake, however, to assume that a change in Russia's commercial policy would be an assurance of peace. The economical crisis through which the northern empire is now passing is of such gravity that for the moment all political considerations must be subordinated to the effort after financial relief. The famine has imposed on the treasury an extra outlay of at least a hundred million dollars, while at the same time the income from taxes has fallen off. For the present there is no possible means of stimulating the sources of wealth except by a revival of the export trade, and this can only be effected by levelling or lowering the customs wall between Russia and Germany. If a decided increase of her financial resources should follow Russia's entrance into the commercial union of the three central powers, the prospects of war would not be lessened but augmented: for the Czar would be better able to meet the expenditure involved in the mobilization and commissariat of his armies.

The notion that the extinction or diminution of commercial barriers is a guarantee of international amity is entirely at varinnce with the facts of history. Since the passage of the Act of Union Ireland and England have enjoyed perfect freedom of trade with one another, yet to-day the majority of Irishmen are even more hostile to Englishmen than they were in the last century. There was no Custom House wall between the Northern and the Southern States in 1861, but that did not prevent the outbreak of a civil war. In 1866 Prussia and most of the northern German States were united by a Zollverein; nevertheless, nearly all the minor members of this customs union obeyed the orders of the Confederate Diet, and sided with Austria in the war which culminated at Sadowa. If industrial relations were likely to put an end to the antipathy between Russia and Germany. how does it happen that the Russians remain implacably hostile to the German colonies which have long been settled in the

Czar's dominions? That the Austrian Government should take an unfavorable view of Russia's desire to enter the German customs union is nat-

the very letter the pledges which have been | porter of food staples and the raw materials of manufactures, is Russia's competitor for the markets of Germany. There is no ground, however, for the apprehension said to be entertained at Vienna, that Russit, by the bribe of a commercial treaty, might persuade Germany to withdraw her support of Austrian interests in the Balkan peninsula. Germany could not afford to let Alistria engage in a single-handed contest with Russia on the Bulgarian question. No one doubts that in such a struggle the HAPSpungs would be seriously beaten, and the probable outcome would be the detachment of Austria from the Triple Alliance. The loss of her one considerable ally would grievously weaken Germany in her inevitable contest with France, for it is well under stood that Italy could render no substantial help. For its own sake, therefore, the Berlin Government must prevent Austria from being crippled and humiliated by the Czar in southeastern Europe.

#### The Law Must Be Vindleated.

JOHN FORSTMAN and OTTO SCHNEIDLE were arraigned before United States Com missioner Shields on Wednesday on the charge of bribery, and they were admitted

to ball in the sum of \$2,000 each. The accusation is that they bribed En WARD W. SIMONS, a Custom House weigher. to pass certain large consignments of threrackers at less than their actual weight. Both FORSTMAN and SCHNEIDER are men who have always borne a good reputation. but, very properly, that circumstance has not shielded them from arrest on a charge so infamous. Justice must be vindicated.

This case of bribery differs from Mr. E. L. GODKIN'S in that it is alleged that the officer to whom the bribe was offered took the money, and has become a witness for the Government against the accused Officer CONNELLY refused the bribe three times offered him by GODRIN. He could not be seduced from the performance of his duty, and as an honorable man and a faithful officer his testimony is entitled to the more weight. Even the wouldbe briber Godkin has been compelled to pay a tribute to his honesty at the same time that he ackowiedges his own infamous crime. The officer spurned the bribe with which the editor sought to corrupt him. He could not be diverted from his duty. The integrity of the one made the dishonesty of the other seem the more odious, especially as Ullion CONNELLY is a comparatively poor man and GODKIN is rich.

It is understood that GODKIN meditales an escape to Europe, his passage having been taken on a steamer which sails tomorrow. He could not run away from justice, as represented by the faithful and incorruptible Connelly, but he expects to scape from it, as represented by the no lice magistrate, the District Attorney, and the Grand Jury, by taking a hasty departure for a foreign country.

He should not be permitted to get away. He should be arrested at once for his attempt at bribery and arraigned in the police court on the charge. It is a serious crime, punishable by the Criminal Code with great severity. The penalty is impulsanment not to exceed ten years and a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or both.

It might be said that if GODKIN would get out of this country permanently, and return to his native Ireland, never again to show himself here, the ends of American justice would be attained as completely as If he were sent to Sing Sing for ten years. He would execute on himself a sentence of deportation for life which would satisfy public sentiment even more thoroughly than his temporary incarceration under our law against bribery. But justice must be administered without any such evasion. The law must be vindicated. The Code provides for no penal banishment. It imposes imprisonment at home as the penalty for his crime.

GODKIN, accordingly, must be held accountable to the law as it is, grateful as his voluntary and permanent banishment would be to the public.

# Well, Hardly!

A State Senator of Georgia, one Pore BARROW, is quoted by the New York Times as saying: "I believe that CLEVELAND will be nominated before the State of New York is reached in the call of the States."

The alleged Barrow seems to require some elementary instruction in arithmetic. If every State should vote solidly for CLEVELAND, from Alabama to New Jersey, down to New York on the list, Mr. Chave-LAND would still lack one hundred votes of

Yet the Hon. POPE BARROW is not the only person who is making this ridiculous statement. It is of a piece with the other newsy and shallow claims of the Claimant.

# The National Game.

A new local nine and a new League are expected to begin the baseball season in New York to-day, and there are conflicting views of the situation. Prognostications as to the future come from feelings running all the way from the enthusiasm of the grand high thirty-third degree crank to the misgivings of the pessimist who thinks that professional baseball is done for and that this season's expected failure will prove it.

If we must side with one of these two extremists, we must stand by the erank The national game has not recovered fully, perhaps, from the terribly damaging spalt of two years ago. The twelve-club oneengue plan we don't like so much as the old system of two leagues of eight; one, by common consent, better than the other and representing more definitely the highest talent and the national chi npionship. Stars don't shine so prominently either as in the past. The old stars are not so bright, and it is now several years since any new one atose into anything like a generally recognized individuality. There are not many new players, all told. Yet for all that we feel that the battle begun to-day will rell to the autumn with brilliancy on the part of the professionals, and interest and attention en the part of the public which will put the stamp of success upon the season and carry the national sport to greatness not yet

P. Fillery Anderson course in late in a dress guit. After analogizing for being to eventual order as Assessor made a special in which he declined to the eventual cross which the homest growth in add of the issues which the homest growth in pade of the issues which the homestic party is produced and in the continuous state one man who can get the enthusiastic augment of all good bruncerate. Now Food draids

This was at a Mugwump missionary meeting in the gas-house district. Mr. E. ELLERY ANDERSON erred in judgment when he apolegized for his dress coat. He should either have spoken in his shirt sleeves, following the example of the late Mr. FASSETT. have worn his dress coat reversed, that is to say with the swallow tall in front

In another column we report the formstion of an association specially devoted to the affairs of the trotter and his drivers and brookera. It is not often that an organization pro-

posing to enter politics starts out with such frankness in stating the methods, offensive and defensive, with which it proposes to operate, and our feeling is that it begins in spirit of rather too ardent aggressiveness to produce the results they most desire. The people of this country and State like the trotter. but they do not take readily to the idea of being driven themselves by the application of such power as that claimed for this new society. Harmony is a great thing, and wisdom and respect for the public are greater yet,

The Mugwumps seeking the nomination of their idol are inviting the Democratic party to constitute itself the Great American Suicide Club. The Democracy won't join, if it knows itself, and we think it does.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is needed to complete the GRANT monument, and we believe that the whole sum will be raised in the next ten days. Gen. Honace Ponten's energy and his sysfematic methods have awakened the whole commu nity, and to him will belong the credit of securing this very considerable amount of money in the shortest time in which any like contribution was ever made. Every one should lend a hand, and lend it at once.

The Election Inspectors bill just passed at Albany, against which the Republicans and the anti-Democratic World are raising an outery, is a wise and proper measure. It simply provides for the precincts of the city of New York the same number and the same division of election inspectors as prevails in all the rest of the State. It also saves a large sum of money to the city treasury. That is all.

# THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Hon I will B Hatt

My DEAR Sin: I beg leave to say to you that I am very glad to see that you favor debate on the Silver bill in the Senate. The recent elections show that the people

are dissatisfied with the action of the House on silver recoinage and do not approve of the way that the Democrats were bulldozed in the waving of the bloody shirt by the New York World. The attempt of the leaders and Mugwumps in this State to ignore the West and South and to foreclose the mortgage on the party of the fet Claimant and Mugwumps will robably lead to the reflection of Harrison. The position of the money power and its principles are beyond doubt, and the people are for a dead certainty rather than for a pig in a poke or a darky in a woodpile. Look at the condition to which the decline in silver has brought the producers of this country. The commerce and trade of England, as well as of this country, are paralyzed by the continied depression of silver and the continued and prolonged depression also of cotton, iron wheat, lead, and copper. The depression in these products teaches the people of this coun try an object lesson. Every year the people are having their noses ground to a finer point on the goldbug grindstone. John Bull, too, is "in a liole," and the trouble, when it does come, will, like the Baring scram-ble for gold, come from England. The cotton mills of Manchester and Birmingham must go down in the irrepressible confliet with the money power and cheap silver. You know well, Senator, that unsettled questions have no regard for the repose of mankind. The whole world is suffering not from overproduction, but under-sonsumption and the poverty of the masses, caused by the searcity of gold and its increased demand and purchasing power. The gold reserves of the world are about equal to the silver reserves, and the gold coin to the silver reoin in currency is held as money reserves of ultimate redemption. Let us imagine, therefore, the distress and suffering from a contraction of one-half the amount of the currency of the world. These modern Pharaols or money kings demand that the people shall make or the world. These modern Pharaols or money kings demand that the people shall make bricks without straw. There are probably more bonds and stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange payable in gold than the total amount of gold and silver held as money or reserves in the whole universe. And yet Wall street goes on piling up credits in bonds and stocks and secondary money (such as cheeks, drafts, &c.) without stopping to think of the day of judgment or redemption. When will the inverted pyramid now dancing on its apex topple over and disappear like vapor or the palace of Aladdin in a night?

Like you, Senator, I was born near the birthplace of the glorious sons of Pompey, and I shall continue to watch your career with pride, for if know you are Tame do pespie and stear by the rudder of the good ship bemocracy, with the unterrified as your crew. You well know that the people are precurial when they find their wrongs are no longer to be endured. What they need as against the money-power monopolists is a great leader with the indominance and fearless spirit of Androw Jackson in his fight against the great money monopoly of the United States Bank. fliet with the money power and cheap silver. You know well, Sepator, that unsettled ques-

nopolists is a great leader with the indomitanie and fearless spirit of Androw Jackson in
his light against the great money monopoly of
the United States Bank.

I am confident that you are the man for the
times. You are the gladator of the Democracy. The money power may put the
"magnetic" Harrison in power again, but
there is a day of reckoning coming as
sure as there is a God in heaven. You,
Senator, are yet young, and you have the
South and West with you. The time will soon
come when the West and South will dictate
the legislation of this country. You will then
be, if not now, the ided of the unterrified
Democracy. You can afford to wait for
the people to awaken from their lethargy.
The Statified Prophet, too, will probably
be put up to be knocked down again. He entered the White House without a dollar, but
by truckling to the money power came out
worth millions. He, too, can afford to wait
till he recognizes that the masses of the peopie of this country are being impovertished
and driven to the wall by the careful way in
which he has assidiously truckled to the
money-power monopulists and kissed the big
toe of the golden call. I have the honor to be,
Senator Hill, your obedient servant.

Eugene Bloodbood Beerse. that of a match or a ball of the third of a match of a ball of the third of all in the third of all in the third of

# EUGENE BLOODGOOD BEEBE

ments when my heart reverts r that book as to something I I never can regain. I feel with I truth of Allingham's statement:

"To the siry mountain, Down the rushy glen, I daren't go a-hunting For fear of science men. Wee folk, good folk, Trooping all together; Green jacket, rod cap, Aud wies owl's feather.

"To-night I must call upon a young woman who promised this morning to play Darwin's 'Earthworms' and his symphony on the 'Circumnutation of Planets,' and she said that I should be very nice and sweet she would give me a bit from Saint George Mivart's elusive 'Cantata of the Cat.' Now go, for I must dress and be nice and sweet."

A Lively Spring Opening.

From the Detroit Free Press.
The Rev. Francis Marsten, a Presbyterian minister of
Ohio, has the rude vigor and grit of a Calvin. He was

asked to open the Ohio Legislature with prayer, and

lord, the welfare of these Thy servants, gathered here in this meistrom of iniquity, fraud, and corruption. Thou knowest with what suspicion this Legislature is

deliver us from the bribes, the bribers, and the bribe-takers in our midst, and keep them from the ways of

emptation which surround them on every band, and

What a kick this Republican body made. It did not want any such deliverance, and in its kicking went so

want any such deliverance, and in its kicking went so ar as to propose that the reverend gentleman be called

o the bar of the House for contempt. Never had Ohio

s more corrupt Legislature, and it is evidently past

Knows the Proclivities of Chicagoans,

From the Chicago Times.
Chicago has a new City Council to-day. In a week of we the new City Council will have Chicago,

But Which In It !

From the Boltimore American.
Fitner the mon of Maryland love their wives or fea

the whipping post very much, for the brutal cases of

wife beating and abuse of almost daily occurrence in

Everything Goes.

From the Indomespect sourner,
"Been any callers" asked the Hon Mr. Blunka
Yes, one, answered his accretary, "fatent medithe man was in to see what we would charge bim for
the man was in to see what we would charge bim for
the Chargestonal Record?" From the Indianapolis Journal.

catting a few testimonials into the Congressional Record.

A Blasted Romance.

She could cut a dress and make it,

She could play the banjo finely.

New York are rarities here to a gratifying extent,

this was the burden of his petition: "Ren

may their acts be righteous and not corrup

raying for.

coked upon by the people of this great State.

Hill and Democracy in Louislann, To the Entrop of The Sch—Sir: We in far away Louisiana, who look on David B Hill as the lineal polit and successor of Samuel J. Tilden, are very indignant at that portion of the Democratic press which devotes all its evergies to pulling down and preventing the nomination of the one matchiess leader in our ranks who can lead us to certain victory in November.

An an evidence of the feeling of the great heart of the feemocrary of the lower Mississippi Valley for Hill, I send a clipping from one of our some papers, which reris our real sentiments OREGA, LA., April 18, 1802.

# Exit Glazler.

From Petermann's Rittellanger, March, 1892.
Capt, Willard Glazier cannot reconcile himself to the fact that his claims as the discoverer of the true concess of the Mississippi have hever found recognition among the second recognition. ition among geographers, and that his praises have heren sounded only by a small and trustful circle of admirers. He renews his claims (St. Faul Biopatch, Jan. 1., 1862) in a memorial to third Justice Charles F. Josiy, President of the American deographical Sectory of New York, to which he make a detailed report upon his second expedition to the sources of the Mississippl without, however, adducing any new proofs to sub-stantiate his pretensions. Charier does not seek to dis-prove Hower's survey, but contents himself with exhitsting his own work as the only correct survey. The present attempt of this boasiful explorer will have no result whatever. It was through the New ork Geographical Society that the condemnation of is protensions was pronounced by the Berne Intersual Geographical Congress. As for us, ther casion whatever to abandon the position which we have long held upon this question.

# Boston Philosophy.

From the Leating Glide. E ston's greatest fauit is her excessive modesty.

hoston, as a whole, has not become conscious of herself. She does not hook enough down the frontward visits, where he destiny, dazz. (1) to the eyes of men.

The time is coming when it ston will be the largest city in America. There is a class of people whom it will be hard to convince that Boston will ever be larger Bran New York. Yet thus the fates decree. Boston epitomizes America. She is the United States

Ralabows Sill'.

trust on any plac of battle which makes the election of

their candidate depend on the electoral vote of the

State of New York

She could mix a cake and bake it, And no doubt she'd be a charming little wife; She was very, very witty. microcosm, Boston, in a comprehensive term, is America. It is time for Boston to become conscious of herself. But it really was a pity. That, somehow, she couldn't spe'l to save hor life.

From the Chicago Daily News ( Beginning). No matter what the New York delegation may do or She could sing and dance divinely, She could paint on placques and fans, and all such may not do, the more sagacious friends of the nominee if he be Grover Cieveland, will look with sugreme dis things; But she wrote her love a letter,

And she ought to have known better Than to say he was an angle without wings CHRISTISE GRIFFUS. BUNCO CITY IN DISTRESS.

THE MUSIC OF SCIENCE.

"No." said the man. "I know spring fever,

and have no fear of it. Men are apt to be de-

pressed in the spring because awakening

regetation and the pascent friskiness of the

ower animals use up so much of the restricted

quantity of electricity, which nature has to

Therefore he languishes and doesn't feel like working, but presently, when the plants and

the brute world have got well on the way to

make their own electricity and leave man's

"Then you think that electricity is life, as

"When I feel like thinking so, I do," said the

man. "A week or two ago I read in THE SUN

a letter from a Brooklyn philosopher whose

name escapes me, in which he said that man's

soul was electricity, and the divine soul was

'in and of the ether.' It struck me at the time

that this might be true, for all I knew to the

contrary, and I remained in that frame of

mind till I found that the Brooklyn man mis-

interpreted Lodge's opinions in regard to the

spare, that there is precious little left for man.

for the past fortnight," said the man.

this summer. I feel it in my bones."

Spring fever?"

alone, the feeling passes off."

advertisements say it is?"

Remarkable Confession Respecting World's Fair Matters. An Interview with the Man on the Eve of Performance of Darwin's "Earthworms," From the Chicago Tribune of April 17. "I have been absolutely worthless to myself A committee of the World's Fair Directors went to Washington a week ago to appear beam pretty sure that I shall do no work at all

fore a committee of the House to explain and defend a bill the main feature of which was that the Government appropriate five millions for Exposition purposes, with the understand-ing that it was to receive back proportionately as much as did the city of Chicago or the stockholders. When the three directors went before the committee it was to suggest an alteration of the vital point of the bill, and to propose an amendment converting the Gov-ernment from a partner into a money lender. The proposition they made was that the United States should lend five millions and secure itself by taking a second mortgage on the gate money.

States should lend five millions and secure itself by taking a second mortgage on the gate money.

The gentlemen who did this were and are convinced of the wisdom of their course. They believe that it was that or nothing—that a bill providing for an appropriation could not have been passed, and that as the five millions must be had the only practical metifod of getting it must be adopted. They may be able to judge better about such points at Washington than at Chicago, and it may be that their ideas as to the impossibility of getting the Government to take an interest in its own Fair are correct. And yet they themselves may reach the conclusion on reflection that they surrendered too soon and abandoned unnecessarily a position where they could fight to better advantage than they can now.

No reasons can be more defensible than the original one. If a loan is constitutional so is a gift. If the original World's Fair act is constitutional, so is a gift of money to carry out the purposes of that act. The great strength of the original proposition lay in the fact that the management of the Fair has been placed by Congress in the hands of a National Commission of its own creation. Its success or failure does not depend on the acts of the representatives of those who advanced the money, but on the representatives of those who advanced the money, but on the representatives of the ordinary mode of doing business, where those who run it. Those who have nothing at slake are not as careful as those who have something, and if the Government were a partner in its own Fair, it is probable that those who have charge of it would look more closely after its affairs to see that their principal got something back. But if five millions are loaned and a mortgage given which incures the very against of the money, no matter whether the Exposition is a success or a failure, those to whom the Government has intrusted its management will have no inducement to be frugal stewards. interpreted Lodge's opinions in regard to the nature of electricity—and, by the way, Lodge says that in some ways electricity asts as if it were matter, while in other ways it acts like a force. When thus I had come to understand the philosopher's misunderstanding of another philosopher's conception, I seemed to have some reason to doubt that the conclusions he drew from his misconstruction of the other philosopher's hesitating opinion as to the true nature of electricity were, all things considered, highly worth thinking about. Still, they might be just, even though the whole process by which they were reached could hardly be deemed a logical one. I suppose the soul might as well be electricity as anything else."

"I don't know about that soul. Did you read the interview in which him Edison expressed the opinion that atoms have souls, are conscious, and have wills of their own?"

"es," said the man, "and I read Haeckel before him and Hermann Lotze, and, perchance, also, I remembered about animism among men of early times, and present times as well, the notion of which was that all things have souls. Mr. Edison's notion seemed to me only such a sort of animism as a practical, scientific man would be ant to take when

belore him and Hermann Lotze, and, perchance, also, I remembered about animism among men of early times, and present times as well, the notion of which was that all things have souls. Mr. Edison's notion seemed to me only such a sort of animism as a practical, scientific man would be apt to take when he thinks of electricity and atoms. It is the savage animism carried from bulks back to minute particles. But I don't clearly see that is anything against it. I always liked the opinions of savages. Their formal perfection is not worthy of the highest praise, but their moving principle is apt to be a distinct poetic idea. You see, modern philosophers go in for formal perfection, and have carried it to such a pitch that their theories are what might be called absolute theories, just as we speak of the absolute music of Blach or of Beethoven's Mass in C. on. 8t. There are several must admirable theories of soul that thrill me with exquisite delight when I hear them. They stir me in my inmost soul or electricity just as Beethoven does, or Schumann, and Schubert's songs. Why, I could sit for hours in Helmholtz's laboratory hearing the grand tones peeling from his theoropticon.—

"His what?"

"Its what?"

"Its what?"

"Its what why Charles Auchester, when he saw Mendelssoin in disguise conduct the orchestra, nover wept and quivered and shook and sobbed and went all to pieces as I do. In short, Charles Auchester wasn't in it."

"And do not theories concerning the nature and constitution of matter have a somewhat similar effect upon you?"

"You bet they do," said the man. "Take Dalton's Atonic Symphony. I should say, his atomic theory. Why, man alive, it is like Bach's Magnifleat in D, or his cantata on Luther's Lin Fester Burg, which Prince Eugene finely called God Almighty's Grenadier March. You can't see the atoms with even the most powerful microscope; you don't know that there are any, and yet you feel that they exist. You hope so, any way. Or take Liebnitz and his Monad Fantesie and provide a manual principal dear t

a failure, those to whom the Government has intrusted its management will have no inducement to be frugal stewards.

As a matter of right the request that the United States become a partner should have been insisted on. It is not so clear that it would not have been the most politic course. It hardly seems possible that the Democratic House would have defeated the World's Fair bill, because it would have given such an opportunity to their opponents during the coming campaign. The charge would have been made that the Democrats, through lack of particular, had dealt a possibly fatal blow to a great national undertaking. It takes little to awaken an active sentiment of national pride among Americans, and when they are stirred up they scorn excuses based on "ceonomy" or "strict construction" of the Constitution.

Again, if it had become evident later on that the bill could not pass, then its friends could have assented to the loan idea as a compromise. But now the latter are at the end of their tether. They have nothing left to compromise on when the bill is attacked, as it will be, even in its present form. When the measure gets before the House some one will be likely to grove that the Government's mortgage be a first and not a second one. Some one will move that a certain number of Chicagons secure the repayment of the money. All those who are openly opposed to the Fair will vote for these things, and will be joined by those who are afraid to vote against the bill and yet wish to injure the Exposition. Amendments may be adopted which will be impossible of acceptance by the directors. This is not unlikely to be the case, unless public sentiment gets pretty well stirred up on the subject.

But it is doubtful whether that which has been dear each at undone. A committee remn the subject. But it is doubtful whether that which has

But it is doubtful whether that which has been done can be undone. A committee representing the Board of Directors has climbed down from the top of the fence. It is a question whether that commanding position can be regained. The Fair needs \$8,000,000 more. If it can get five from the Government it can borrow easily the other three. But it cannot borrow eight. There would not have been need of so large a sum if the National Commission had not hid out the Fair on so grand a scale, but it is rather late in the day to begin cutting down. A million or so might be saved utting down. A million or so might be saved y dispensing with attractive features, and by dispensing with attractive then the people would protest.

#### WHAT HE KNEW OF THE TARIFF. Boss Cleveland Sald He Didn't Know D-d Thing.

From the Chicago Tribuna I had the first notable interview with Grover Cleveland as a Presidential candidate. It was nine months before the National Democratic Convention was held. At the time of my visit to Albany to see him his name had only been casually mentioned among many others.

I found Governor Cleveland, fortunately, alone, with the exception of his secretary, Col Dan Lamont, who was at a little desk behind him. Cleveland's manner rather suggested at this time the off hand, brusque style of the Captain of a man-of-wor. He called "Colestial light, you know, is the light of the sun, moon, and stars, and in this statement Wordsworth contradistinguishes it against artificial or accidental light, such as that of a match or a burning harstack."

"Did you ever read or hear "Evenings at Home?" "I did, I did." soid the same a surprise which spread over the broad face of Governor Clavaland when I sales. out to me in loud, rotund tones in a sort

of rapturous surprise which spread over the broad face of Governor Cleveland when I asked permission to write the story of his life as a Presidential candidate. He burst into a regular roaring laugh and turned to his secretary as he said: "Lamont, that is a good joke, isn't it? Here is a young man who has come all the way from Washington to write me up as a Presidential candidate."

Col. Lamont, good and faithful subordinate that he was, coloced Mr. Cleveland's haugh.

The Governor then impressed me as a clearheaded, resolute business man, with no particular pretence to special information concerning public affairs. As he is to-day regarded as the apostle of tariff reform and is often held up as an authority upon the subject, it is perhaps well to allude to a portion of the talk of that day which did not appear in the published interview. During the progress of the conversation I asked Mr. Cleveland what he thought of the tariff question.

"Between you and me," said he, with a twinkle in his eye, "and this need not go down. I don't know a d—d thing about it." His entire knowledge of the subject must have been acquired within the shortest possible period, for he did not take up the subject until after he was elected President.

The first authorized interview that President Cleveland gave out as President and in which he enunciated the extraordinary powers assumed by him as Executive, was given to me. I have to-day the original manuscript of that interview, with the careful revisions made in

dent Cleveland gave out as President, and in which he enunciated the extraordinary powers assumed by him as Executive, was given to me. I have to-day the original manuscript of that interview, with the careful revisions made in the President's own handwriting. To obtain this interview required the work of several weeks. The President I always found very accessible, but his brusqueness increased as time passed on, and he was more and more relictant to talk to representatives of newspapers for publication. When he consented to give me the interview, which was published during the first year of his taking office. I am sure that he followed the advice of Col. Lamont, and that it would not have been given if Col. Lamont had objected.

There were no notes taken at the time of this interview. After half or three quarters of an hour of conversation I went away and dictated to a typowriter the substance of the conversation. The next day, when I called upon the President with a mass of manuscript, he was greatly surprised and almost alarmed. He said to me. Why, it does not seem possible that I said as much as thes?

I then asked him to read the manuscript the had not said to promptly crase it. The manuscript was absolutely at his disposal. I further gave him the measurance that not one word of the conversation would be published except that part revised and approved by himself. The President seemed very much relieved at this. He appeared to have, all through the aftair, as underlying feeling that it was not ignified for the President of the United States to submit to an interview afthe hands of a newspaper correspondent.

The Bawa of Rapid Transit.

# The Dawn of Rapid Transit.

I am the Baltimare American. That there is such a thing as rapid transit, in street cars, is shown by the way the Carey and Gilmor street bobtails dash along in front on street cars, is and Gilmer street of the cable cars.

# Forget While He Was Remembertag.

; om the Wollington Erening Star.
- full you ever try the advice. Think before you out asset the young woman who wants to do good in the world. " And how did it work ?"
"I torget what I was going to say."

# A Nice Distinction.

Form the Washington Frening Star. "Is this same popular!" she asked of the music store clers. wat." he snawered "lots of people sing it, but as yet receneds sufficiently field of it for it to be what you deal a popular song."

Or to String Wires On. From the Indianapolis Journal. Mrs. Wickwire—Dear, what do the politicians make a politic from State for !

Mr. Wickwire—To knock the persimmons with,

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans make a great boast of the so-called representative character of their organization in this city on the enrollment plan, but at the recent contest between the silk-stockings and the Milbollandites i the Eleventh district, and after a careful and thorongh canvass of all the members of the organization, only 322 votes were cast in a district which gave Fassett in November 2.817 votes. That is at the rate of less than one enrolled Republican to eight Republican voters, and if there be anything representative about it, some able, eloquent, and well-informed Republican trator ought to

take a day off, and explain just what it is, The New York or Voorbis Democracy appears to have wrapped itself in a shroud of police court ermine at fallen into a trance, while the New York County De mocracy seems to be affixed firmly in a recumbent po-gition to earth by a profusion of weighty but unim-portant resolutions. Neanwhile, Tammany is stronger than ever before, and the latest meeting in the V. teenth street Wigwam was large, harmonious, and

The Constitutional Convention of May, 1893, after a delay of dve years, the people having voted for such a Convention in 1880, and successive Republican Legis-latures having shirked the duty of securing one, is to be the sixth in this State. The first Constitution of the State was framed by a committee of the Convention which met during the American Revontion, and was adopted by that Convention on April 26, 1777, 180 second Constitution was framed by the Albany Con second Constitution was framed by the Albany Con-vention of 1801, which was presided over by Asron Burr. The third Convention, over which Inniel D. Tompkins presided, performed its labors in 1821. The fourth Convention was held in 1846, Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden being among the delegates from New York city. The fifth Convention assembled in Al-bany in 1867. William A. Whoeler presided.

Robert De Lacy, who represented the Twelfth district in the Board of Aldermen for the four terms beginning in 1882, and before the close of his last term went to Canada, leaving his district unrepresented, has reap-peared in his old district, and he intends, it is under-stood, to take up his residence there once more. A close friend and follower of John Keenan and a famil iar figure in the Eleventh ward for many years, Mr. De Lacy expects to resume his former prominent place in politics, applementing by his efforts the leadership of the Hon, Patrick Keenan, under whose standard recruits are alike welcome and needed.

The real Platt slate: For President, William McKin ley; for Vice President, Benjamin F. Tracy; for Schatter, Levi P. Morton.

To the decision of the Court of Appeals in December, determining the contested election cases and sustain ing the extraordinary provisions of the new ballot law which set up the county canvassers in business as censors of the franchises of their fellow citizens, is chiefly attributable the gain made by the Republican in the township elections throughout the State this spring. In previous spring elections, when party spirit did not run high, the choice of Supervisors in the interior of this State was determined usually by personal and not by political considerations. The best man, party principles apart, for the needs of the town, the most popular, the most public spirited, and the most trustworthy was chosen usually. With the approach of an important Presidential election, however, party lines were drawn somewhat more tightly. By the construction put by the Court of Appeals on the powers of Supervisors as canvassers, under the new ballot law the officials have great discretion, and the Republicana, outvoted in the count in November in three of their strongest counties (Onondaga, Dutchesa, and Steuben) by Democratic Supervisors elected on personal grounds, determined to run norisk this year when a President is to be elected, and they voted for Republicans only. That is the true explanation of most of their alleged gains.

Something for the Democrate of other States to remember: Last year J. Sout Fassett carried the fifty eight counties outside of New York and Kings by a plurality of 27,645. Should the Republican candidate o be nominated at Minneapolis double those figures the Democrats would be 20,000 votes about to the State. A difference of 8,000 votes would have put New York in the Democratio column in 1838, and 600 votes would have put it in the Republican column in 1884.

New York city's delegation to Washington has no veterans and all of its members are, so far as known, candidates for reelection this year. Mr. Fellows was elected for the first time in 1890, Mr. Dunphy in 1888, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Cockran, and Mr. Fitch in 1886, while John De Witt Warner came forward first in 1890, and J. J. Little in 1891. Not one of the members, therefore, has served more than four years. the service has not been consecutive. The alteration of the boundaries of the districts cannot be said to operate to the disadvantage of the Republicans, who have not elected a Congressman in any party fight in New York for more than ten years, but by adding to the number of districts it decreases the Democratic lead in several, and thus gives the Republicans a chance which

The average Democratic plurality at the April election in Rhode Island for the past five years was 1,878, This year Rhode Island went Republican by 2,000, and there has been much less talk of "an aggressive tariff fight on the issue of 1885" by Democrats. The Repub icans in town seem to be not adverse to a repetition of the battle and the triumph of 1888.

# SUNBEAMS.

-On a farm at Palmyra, Me., is a tree utterly devoid of bark. Its trunk is smooth and of a light buff color. and the tree flourishes finely. -liesth Post, G. A. R. of Gardiner, Me., will go in

September. The members have chartered the steam boat Kennebec, a sea-going side-wheeler of 1,652 tons, to take them and their friends to the number of 400 on a ten days' trip, allowing four days at Washington.

-The most wonderful woodpile on record is owned
by a man in Oxford county, Me. In the pile of eight cords, all cut from one piece of forest, are no fewer than twenty different kinds of wood, viz., white birch, yellow birch, white maple, rock maple, white ash, brown ash,

black cherry, wild cherry, apple tree, elder, beech, moosewood, willow, fir, dogwood, spruce, sugar plum, elm, poplar, and hemiock -It is easy to guess why Premier di Budini's flour tax is likely to make trouble in Italy. The Italian peasant probably consumes more flour than the peasant of any other European country, because the manufacture of flour into various forms of macaroni is common in all the poorer Italian households. Italians are peculiarly ingenious also in their treatment of dough, which they

make into many curious and appetising forms.

—Dealers in human hair recall the instructive fact that the panic of 1873-4 suddenly stimulated the trade among the French Canadians. The hardships of that period drove the women to seiling their hair, and con-siderable quantities were sent to the United States. At no time have the women of this country been pressed to the necessity of soiling their locks, although the great variety of color and texture, resulting from the mixture of various nationalities, would give hair from the heads of American women a peculiar value.

—An amateur bird fancier in the French quarier ex-

hiblis with pride a canary sitting on four eggs in a nest with a bird less than a month old from her latest hatch-ing. Six others of her broad perished in the cold of two weeks ago. Such rapidity of breeding is rate among canaries, for the young at ten days old are little lumps of life, almost bare, and utterly helpless. From that point on, however, they grow with astonishing rapidity, and in about three weeks acquire a full suit of

feathers.

— A notable case of misdirected energy was that of Levi Atkinson, of Buxton, Me., who died recently in the State Asylum for the Insaue. Atkinson was an industrious and prosperous farmer until he became possessed of the idea that he could turn the Saco River income his farm by digging a canal to accommulate the stream. He spent years in digging over its farm, an it now looks like the evacuated position of a hearth i army. It will take the new owner of the proper 7 and entire season at least to fill up the numerous freducted

on the land. -The new club book of the Century Association shows, among other things, that it possesse property valued at nearly \$500,000, and that it as the increase is nearly \$73,000. The Century new has nearly \$73,000. members. The list of members de cased has for 150. Last year's necrology included the rate has Luwrence Barrett, Dr. Fordage Barrett for the format of the f twenty D. ingstone, Henry S. Sanford, Justic Wolfs, Vermilye, and Alfred Russian Trail "Carmen Centurials," a Laborto to the estiten for

ough, and "Centuria," a accel Twelfth Night by Edmand . . ir Graves, who -A petition for the part. killed two game was in " prison for eral years ago, and waof the State, and life, is circulating in the lit has thousands of a business men, and hawyers, doctors, united in asking bring that he has Gov. Burietgh to it he had great suffered on ... that the warden and their authority when ingosed am a they shot he . ne prospect that he may

in Mastionaland snubbed the in a very quiet but effective Bishop at ene as well as her people, have .e prejudice against the whites adon to erect a teachers' but in her ed that the white men beat her nor explained that there are two then maked her if she would not like n and will not reach the next village before

arked. said. T to hear some christian teaching. She looked at him for a minute and then said gently: "If you do not dark." This terminated the interviews &